13: Hodge & Taylor N. E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

824[X]

This species is found in the West Indies and in South America from Venezuela to Brazil.

Various species of this genus are used as fish poisons by aborigines of the American tropics, and probably several species possessing this toxic principle are called *kwadosi*. RENVOIZE was the first to mention a *kwadosi* as an Island Carib fish poison (7). LOVEN (37) thinks this, the commonest fish poison of the Island Caribs, to be identical with the *ewaouy* of the Galibis and with the *kwaoa* of the Wapishianas. LOVEN believes that the Island Caribs brought this plant with them from South America.

Today bundles of the leaves of *kwadosi* are pounded and thrown into river pools by the Dominica Caribs. When the fish begin to jump out of the water to escape the effects of the drug, the Caribs jump in and seize them. Unlike *kabord* this drug may be used in sea-water pools as well as in those of the rivers.

[226 278]

Specimen citation: 3195.

Egletes prostrata (Swartz) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 334. 1891.
Eclipta domingensis Cassini, Dict. Sci. Nat. 14: 265. 1819.
Bouton Blanc.

A perennial prostrate herb of sandy shores, with a distribution from Hispaniola and Jamaica to Venezuela.

The Dominica Caribs utilize bouton blanc as one ingredient of a ritual bath given to the mother eight or nine days after childbirth (see *Ocimum micranthum*).

[846]

Specimen citation: 773.

Neurolaena lobata (Linnaeus) R. Brown in DeCandolle, Prodr. 6: 292. 1837.
Z'Herbes à Piqué.

This shrubby perennial is widespread in the thickets and woodlands of tropical America.

Z'herbes à pique is used by the Creoles of Dominica as a remedy for yaws (30). They also use the pounded stems and leaves of this plant either as a mild fish poison or as a wash (mixed with the bark of *Mammea americana* L.) applied to domestic animals infested with ticks.

The plant is known also to the Caribs whose women rub the

[862]

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callinago ST13

leaves and flowers on their breasts when they desire to wean a child. This procedure is intended to render a bitter taste to the infant, not to stop lactation.

Specimen citation: 146 (T).

Rolandra fruticosa (Linnaeus) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 360. 1891.

Rolandra argentea Rottboell, Coll. Soc. Med. Havn. 2: 258. 1775. Tête Negresse.

A weedy species of the West Indies and continental tropical America.

An infusion made from the roots of tête negresse is drunk by the Carib as a cure for either gonorrhea or stomach ache.

Specimen citation: 3278.

Wedelia trilobata (Linnaeus) Hitchcock, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. 4: 99. 1893.

Wedelia carnosa L. C. Richard in Pers. Syn. 2: 490. 1807. Marigold. — Patte Canard. — *tarumi Tèbina* (« T's medicine »).

This species, widespread in the lands bordering on the Caribbean, is found in Florida, the West Indies, and Central America. In Dominica it occurs commonly on banks and in fields from sea level to middle elevations.

The pounded leaves of marigold are used by the Caribs as a poultice on sores. For further uses see *Enostemma sanctae-luciae* and *Ocimum micranthum*.

Specimen citation: 22 (T), 3339.

V. ENUMERATION OF PLANTS BY CARIB USES

Plant sources of materials for Basketry or Plaiting

Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.	Bromeliaceae
Anthurium palmatum (L.) Kth.	Araceae
Bambusa vulgaris Schrad.	Graminoae
Banisteria longifolia Sw.	Malphigiaceae
Calathea lutea (Aubl.) G. F. W. Mey.	Marantaceae
Clusia plukenetii Urb.	Guttiferae
Coccoloba accendens Duss	Polygonaceae